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The Conflict between Individualism and Collectivism in a Democracy. By CHARLES W. ELIOT. New York: Scribners, 1910. Pp. viii+135.

This small volume contains three lectures by ex-President Eliot on the Barbour-Page Foundation at the University of Virginia. In the discussion here given of individualism, it is contrasted not with the usual meaning of "collectivism," but a meaning which makes the word practically synonymous with social co-operation. It is not intended to contrast individualism with socialism, but very adroitly to show that men are tending away from independent self-interest toward a widespread policy of co-operation. In the three lectures the author traces this tendency, respectively, in Industries and Trades, Education and Government.

If read apart from a remembrance of the author's impressive personality, the substance of these lectures would not excite any particular attention because of their freshness or insight. His well-known rigidity of mind appears in his economic discussion of labor unions and subjects like *laissez faire*. His interest in economics seems to be greater than his knowledge, and recalls a one-time sortie against the tariff, when he was rescued from the grip of the enemy by David A. Wells. He defines individualism (p. 67) as "the immediate self-interest of the child or its parents." Elsewhere it is seemingly synonymous with free competition (cf. p. 17). A farmer is an "individualist in industry" (p. 41). "Employers in the larger industries used to be highly individualistic, particularly in England during the *laissez-faire* period, when large works were owned and managed by a family or a small group of partners" (p. 41). Here his idea seems to be that individualism was equivalent to small production as contrasted with large production in corporate form. Yet division of labor should be to him collectivism. What then is the pith of his new word? Probably only a form of self-interest, after all. Men learned very early to co-operate, in order to obtain greater satisfactions; it was self-interest which devised the corporation and introduced large production. And today the agitation against "the trusts" is but an expression of the same old self-interest, attempting to secure to the individual the largest opportunity for initiative and industrial liberty, unhampered by a power stronger than the individual. The author, in short, is superficial, and throws no light on the better understanding of this modern problem.

In his treatment of education, he is suggestive, as always; but Education and Government give forth nothing of importance on the fundamental question of state interference.

L.

The Tariff History of the United States. By F. W. TAUSSIG. 5th ed., revised. New York: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. xi+422. \$1.50 net.

This is a new and revised edition of the author's well-known and valuable history of our tariff. To the old edition has been added an excellent chapter, originally printed in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, on the Aldrich-Payne Act of 1909, thus bringing the book down to date. The author's study of our latest tariff act leads him to the conclusion that although the act as a